Import or Chemical Fertilizers

2676. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the import of chemical fertilizers by MMTC and other agencies, during the last three years, year-wise and total foreign exchange involved;

(b) the estimates of requirement of imported chemical fertilizers and raw material required for manufacturing them for the next three years, including current year and the arrangements made to procure/source them at reasonable prices and terms advantageous to the Nation; and

(c) whether there-is any absence of long term arrangement to streamline procurement/sourcing imported chemical fertilizers/raw material at cheaper rates and favourable terms?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) Presently, Urea is the only fertilizer which is under price distribution and movement controls of the Government and whose imports are canalised. During the last three years, quantities of major fertilizers, namely, Urea, Di-Ammoniaum phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) imported by MMTC and other agencies and their C&F value are indicated in the Statement *(see* below).

(b) During 1995-96, imports of urea from April—October, 1995 have been 18.04 LMTs at a C&F value of Rs. 1309.32 crores.

It is not possible to indicate the level of imports of urea during the remaining part of 1995-% and in the next three years as it depends upon a variety of factors like trend of indigenous production and consumption of fertilizers in the country, the behaviour of prices in the international market, the global demand and supply position, balance of payments etc.

The phosphatic and potassic fertilizers were decontrolled in August '92, and the manufacturers/importing agencies are free to contract and bring them looking to the gap in demand and indigenous supplies. The import of raw-materials for manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers are contracted by manufacturers from the . international market according to their commercial judgement and established procedures.

(c) In the case of urea imports, the canalising agencies base their decisions on their perception of the international market and their commercial judgement. Some of the canalising agencies are entering into long term contracts with the international suppliers which facilitates the imports of urea at internationally competitive prices.

concerned about the health and nutritional status of women and girl child in rural areas and has launched the following major nutrition intervention programmes to improve the health status of women and children and bringing down maternal morbidity and mortality.

(1) Creches for the children of Working and Ailing mothers. Assistance is given to voluntary organisations for each creche unit of 25 children with Rs. 18,480/- per annum. This includes providing supplementary nutrition to children at the rate of Rs. 1.05 per day per child for 26 days a month.

(2) Balwadi Nutrition Programme: The programme aims at providing supplementary food, which could supply approximately 1/4 of daily calorie requirements and 1/2 of the daily protein requirements of the child. Central Social Welfare Board is running 3938 Nutrition Balwadis through NGOs.

(3) Under the Integreted Child Development Services, 36.37 lakhs pregnant and lactating mothers are getting supplementary nutrition. In addition 3.51 lakhs adolescent girls (11—18 years) are getting supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme.

(4) Department of Women and Child Development is also providing nutrition education and training programmes through its field infrastructure for equipping women and adolescent girls with basic information on food and nutrition so as to enable them to improve their nutritional status.

(5) The Government has also launched the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme in August, 1992 to strengthen the ongoing maternal and child health programme with the objective of improving the health status of women and children and reducing maternal and infant mortality rate. Services under this programme are given to 27 million pregnant women annually.

(6) The Government has also a scheme under USAID Funds to reduce morbidity mortality of children under five and women of child bearing age and also to provide family welfare and maternal/ child health services especially in under-served and difficult areas alongwith support services.

(7) Department of Women and Child Development has formulated a National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child 1991—2000 AD. NPA for the Girl Child is for both rural and urban areas. The Plan of Action focusses on the 3 major goals of 'Survival' 'Protection' and 'Development' of the girl child in India while emphasising the needs of girl children belonging to special and vulnerable groups and adolescent girls.

It may, however, be mentioned that no scientific data showing that most of the rural girld children and women get improper nutrition in the early years and early pregnancy is available.

अनाथ और बेघर बच्चों के लिए आवासीय विद्यालय

2679. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव** : क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि **:**

(क) क्या सरकार अनाथ और बेघर बच्चों के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से आवासीय विद्यालय का निर्माण करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और 30.6.95 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के (महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग) के राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी विमला वर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं,

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार निराश्रित बच्चों के कल्याण हेतु देश के 22 नगरों में एक स्कीम चला रही है । इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, वर्ष 1994-95 में, 81 संगठनों को सहायतानुदान दिया गया । इस स्कीम का एक घटक साक्षरता, अंक ज्ञान और जीवन शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाएं

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